

NEWHAVEN URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

of the

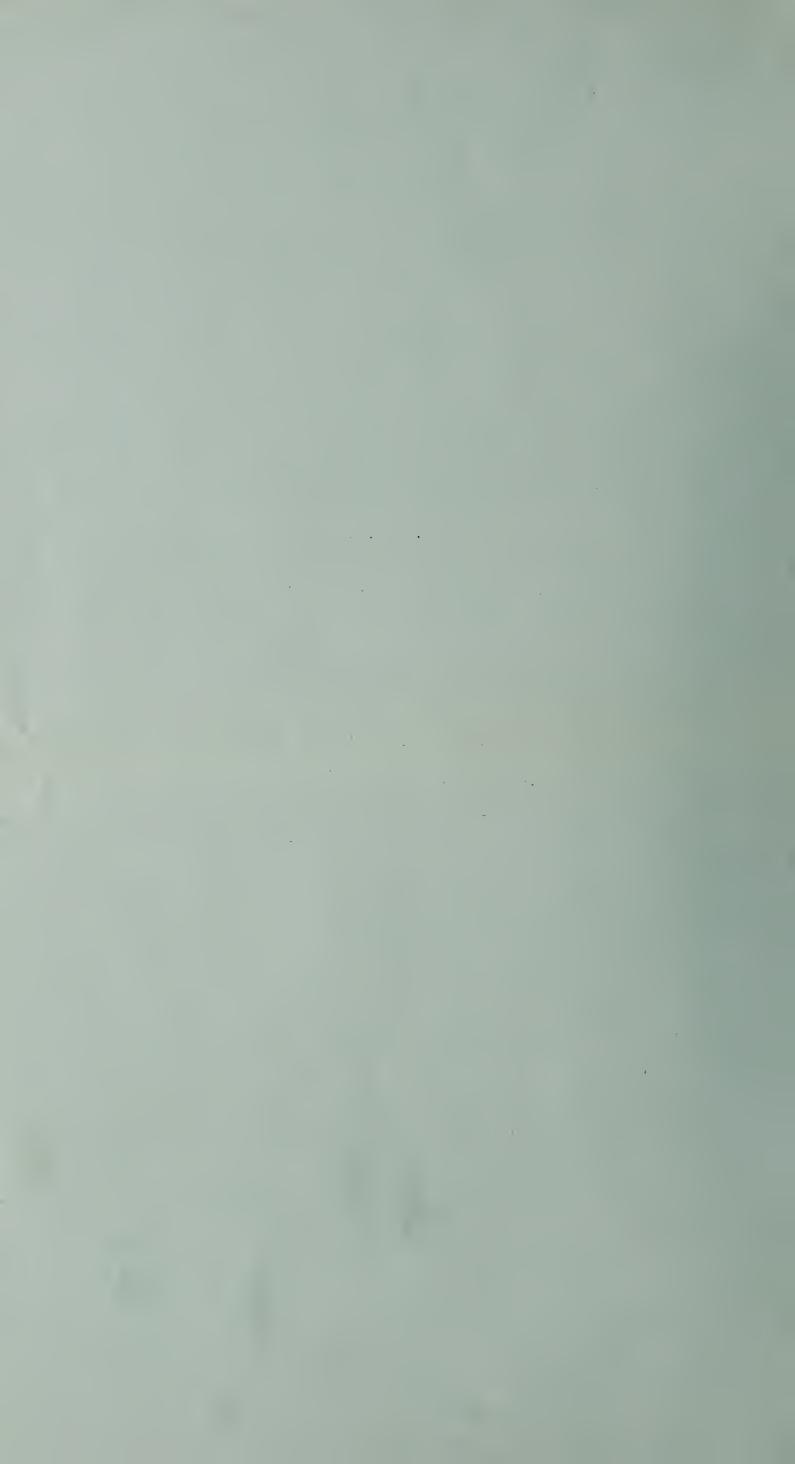
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

for the

Year ended

31st DECEMBER, 1938.

NEWHAVEN,
12th June, 1939.



NEWHAVEN URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

ANNULL REPORT.

of the Medical Officer of Health for the year ended December 31st 1938.

To the Members of the Newhaven Urban District Council.

Gentlemen,

I beg to present to you my Annual Report as Medical Officer of Health for the year ended December 31st, 1938.

During the year 1938, the general health of the District was good, a notable feature of the year being the freedom from serious infectious disease.

Excluding Tuberculosis, of which only 4 cases were notified, there were only 20 cases of Infectious Disease during the year, of which 12 were Pneumonia.

There was a death from Diphtheria, giving a Zymetic Death Rate of ·14

The Crude Death Rate was 11.89 as compared with 10.3 in 1937. The comparability factor of .92 gives an adjusted Death Rate of 10.9

The Senile Mortality was 60.7 as compared with 52.8 in 1937.

The chief causes of death were as follows: Heart Disease 27, Cancer 13, Cerebral Haemorrhage 12, Pulmonary Tuberculosis 4, Suicide 4, Diabetes 3 and Influenza 2.

The Death Rate from Pulmonary Tuberculosis was .56 as compared with .4 in 1937.

The Birth Rate was 15 as compared with 15.1 in 1937.

There were 3 illegitimate births.

There were no deaths of Infants under one year of age. This gives an Infantile Mortality rate of Nil as compared with 66 in 1937. This is a very satisfactory feature of the year.

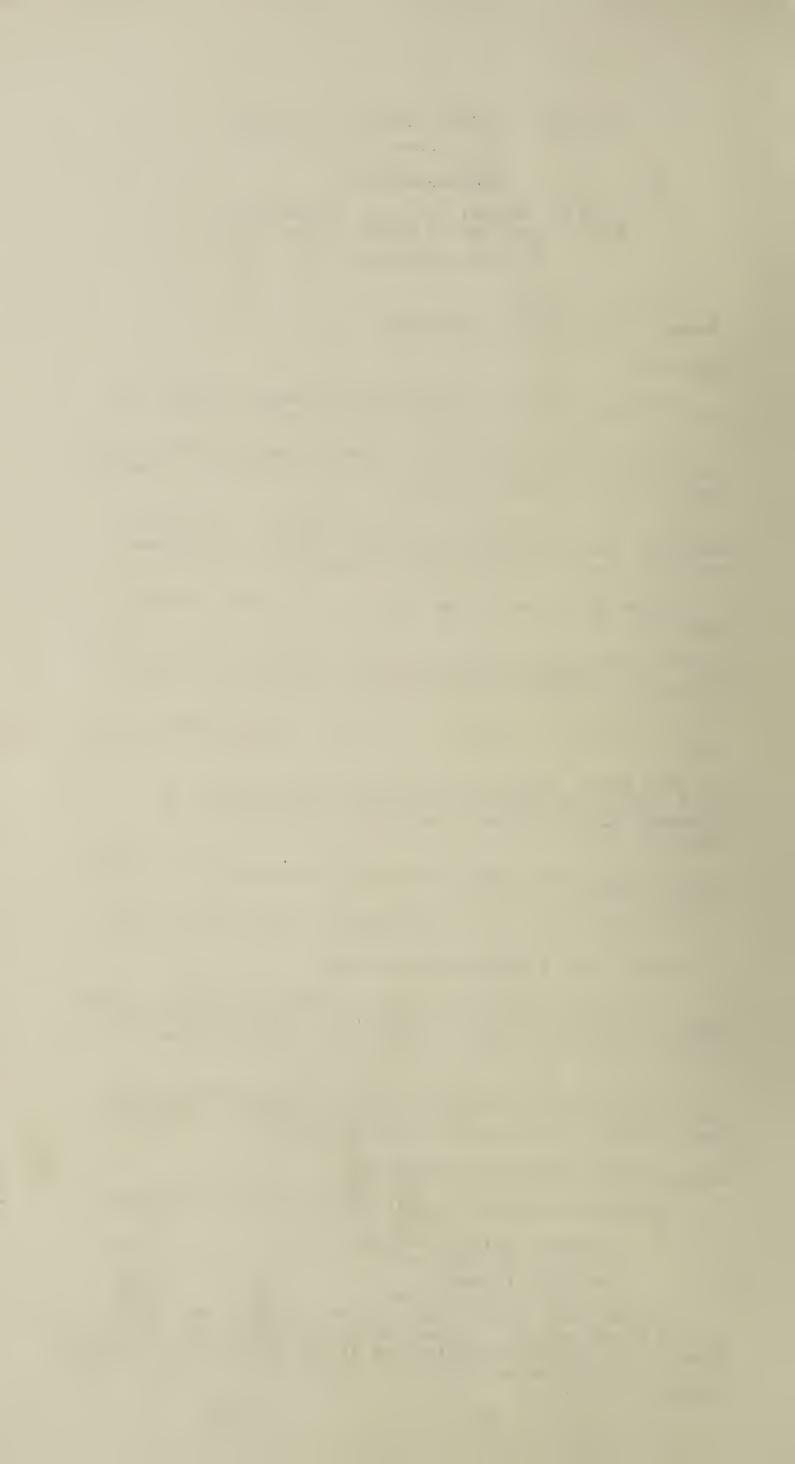
Six cases of Infectious Disease were treated at the Isolation Hospital. There was one death from Diphtheria. The remaining cases made a good recovery.

Social Conditions of the District.

The chief Industries in the District are as follows:

Southern Railway Company. Dock and Harbour Works. Building Trade. Valentine Pen Factory.

A good many workers are also employed at the Alpha Cement Works situated a short distance outside the District. There is no serious unemployment in the District as there is a considerable amount of casual employment in the dock and building trade.



In my opinion, the present disposal of sewage is not satisfactory and the new scheme should be proceeded with as soon as possible.

In August a portion of Chapel Street was condemned as a Slum Clearance area but, so far, no action has been taken in the matter.

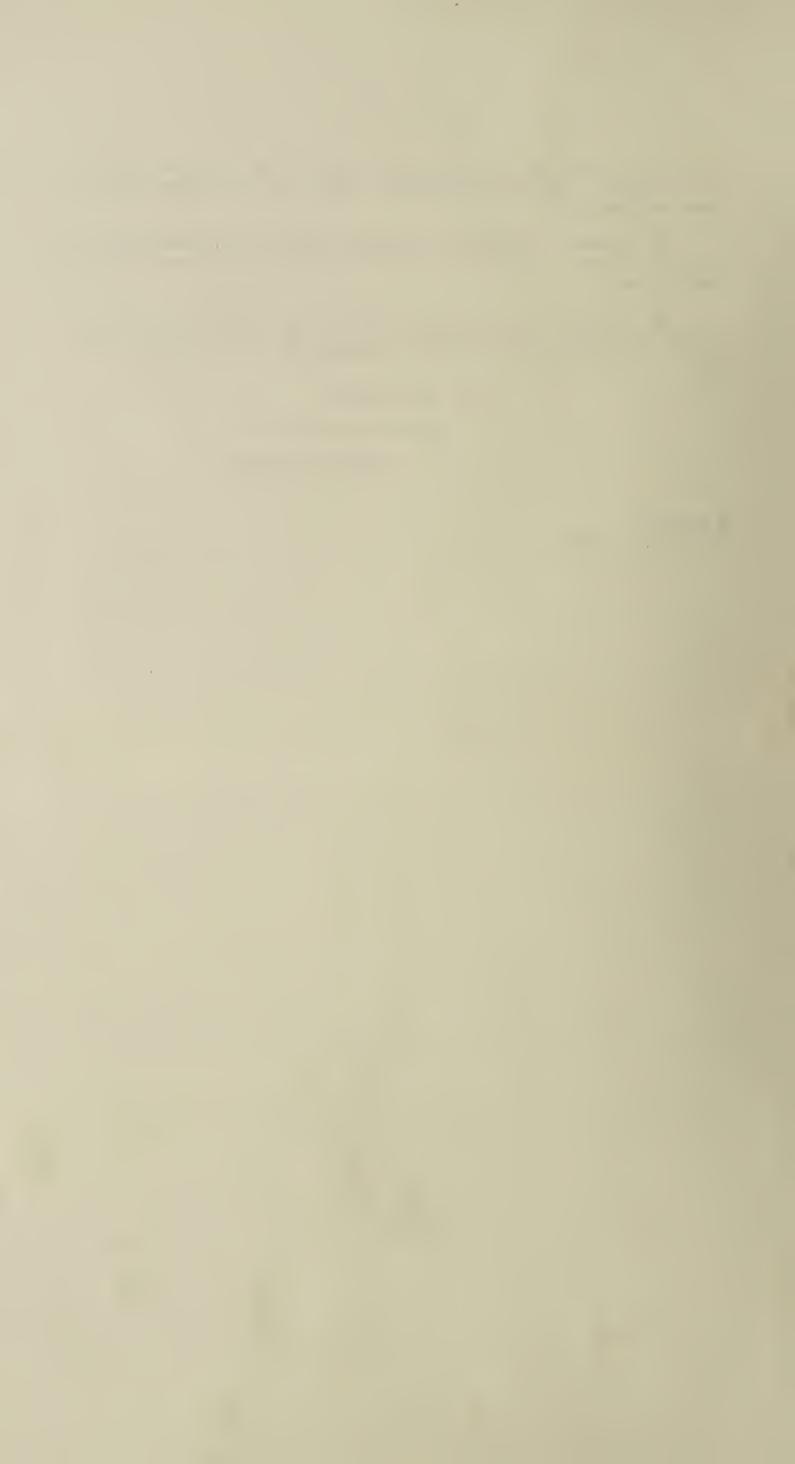
My thanks are due to the Members of the Council for their unfailing courtesy and also to the Officials for the ready aid given to me in the performance of my duties.

I am, Gentlemen,

Yours obediently,

RODIE PARKHURST.

Newhaven, June 12th, 1939.



1. <u>General Statistics</u>.

Area	1766 Acres.
Population Census 1931	7383
" Estimated	7062
Number of Inhabited Houses	2070
Number of families or Separate Occupiers	2128
Rateable Value	14 2 0 2 8
Sum produced by a penny rate	~47,770 C1747
plan produced by a penny rate	ル上/4。上。子

2. Extract from Vital Statistics for the Year.

Births - Legitimate M - 58 F - 45) Total 106 Illegitimate M - 2 F - 1)

Still Births M - 2 F - 2 Total 4. All legitimate. = 37.7 per 1,000 Births

Death of Infants under one year per 1,000 Births - Nil.

Death Rate per 1,000 of the Population = 11.89 Adjusted Rate 10.9

Number of Women dying in or in consequence of childbirth - Nil. Deaths from Zymotic Disease - 1

3. Notifiable Diseases during the year 1938.

During the year 1938, there were 20 cases of notifiable disease, excluding Tuberculosis, as against 18 in 1937. They are as follows: Pneumonia 12, Carlet Fever 2, Erysipelas 2, Diphtheria 1, Puerperal Pyrexia 1, Anterior Poliomyelitis 1, and Ophthalmia Neonatorum 1.

There were 3 deaths from Pneumonia, 4 from Tuberculosis and 1 from Diphtheria.

Table of Certain Infectious Diseases Notified During the Past Ten Years.

: Yea	r	1938	1937	1936	1935	1934	1933	1932	1931	1930	1929	Aver
Total N ficatio		.5	8	7	21	20	13	18	47	22	23	18.5
Enteric Diphthe	Fever	0	2	0 4	0	0	0	0	0	1 4	0 4	3.3
Scarlet Erysipe Smallpo	las	2 2	4 2 0	1 2 0	12	16 4 0	12 0 0	18 0 0	29 0 0	12 5 0	14 5 0	12.0 2.8 0

Table of cases of Tuberculosis notified during the year 1938, and deaths therefrom.

		New	cases.			De	eaths.	
Age Periods	Pulmo		Non-Pu		70.0			ilmonary.
	M	F	M	F	IV1	ਸ	M	F
1 5 15 25 35 45 5 8 over	1	1			1 1 2			
Totals	2	2		-	4	_	-	-



Table of Infectious Diseases other than Tuberculosis notified during the year 1937, with age periods.

riges Years	Diphth.				Ery- sipelas	enterior Poloimyelitis	Opthalmia Neonatorum
0-1 1-5 5-15 15-25 15-35	1	1	4 1 1 3 1	1	1	1	1
Totals	1	2	12	l	2	1	1

4. <u>Causes of Sickness</u>.

There were no particular causes of sickness during the year 1938, and the District was free from anything in the nature of an epidemic. The total number of Infectious Diseases notified was 20 as compared with 18 in 1937. Of these 12 were Pneumonia; there were only two cases of Scarlet Fever and one of Diphtheria. The case of Diphtheria was a very severe one necessitating tracheotomy and proved fatal owing to pneumonia supervening.

The crude Death Rate was 11.89 as compared with 10.3 in 1937 and the adjusted Death Rate was 10.9 as compared with 9.47 in 1937. The Senile Mortality was 60.7 as compared with 52.8 in 1937. The Infantile Mortality was Nil as compared with 66 in 1937. The Birth Rate was 15 as compared with 15.1 in 1937.

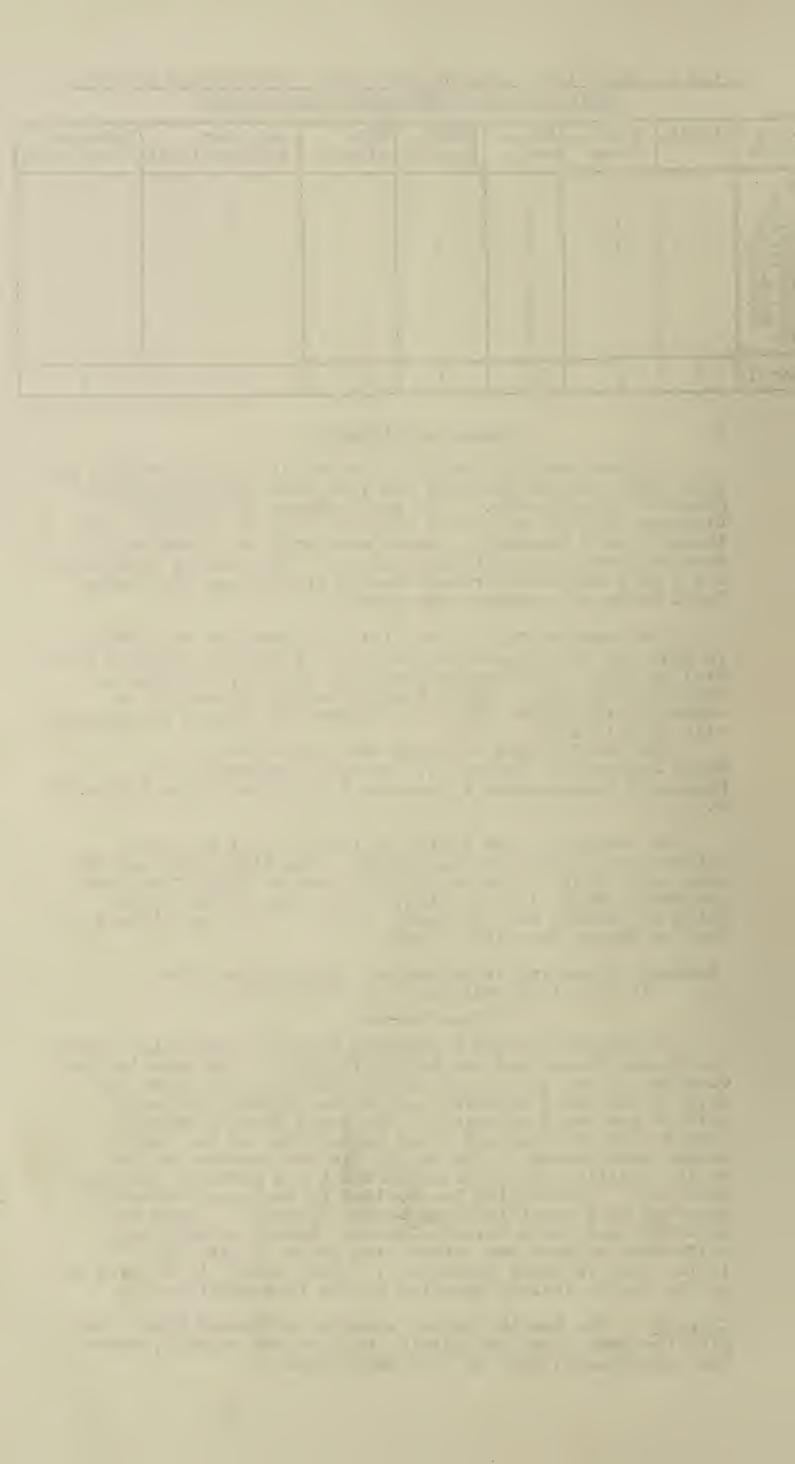
The chief causes of death were as follows:
Heart Disease 27, Cancer 13, Cerebral Haemorrhage 12,
Pulmonary Tuberculosis 4, Suicide 4, Diabetes 3 and Influenza
2.

On the whole, the health of the District was very satisfactory during the year 1938. The Birth Rate was the same as in 1937. The Death Rate shows a slight rise, but the Senila Mortality was high, 50 per cent of the deaths being of persons over 70 years of age. It is gratifying to find an Infant Mortality of nil.

Summary of Nursing Arrangements, Hospital and other Institutions available for the District.

The Newhaven Urban & District Nursing Association supply two Queens Nurses and one Health Visitor. One Queen's Nurse carries out the general nursing of the Urban District and part of the Rural District and is also Midwife for such part of the Rural District. The other Queen's Nurse is Midwife for the Town and gives relief duty to the other Nurses when needed. The Health Visitor carries out the health visiting in the Urban District and parts of the Rural District. The Nursing is provided by the Local Authority, assisted by a grant from the County Council. There is a Maternity and Child Welfare Centre; weekly meetings are held where mothers can attend with their infants for instruction in their upbringing. This centre is carried on by the Health Visitor assisted by the Town Midwife.

<u>Clinics</u>. The Health Visitor attends the School Clinic and also the Dental and Eye Clinic, held at the Schools, under the arrangements made by the County Council.



Ambulance Facilities. A horse-drawn and a Motor Ambulance are provided by the Council for the conveyance of Infectious Diseases to the Isolation Hospital, and an up-to-date Motor Ambulance is provided by the Newhaven Urban & District Nursing Association for the removal of non-infectious and accident cases. This ambulance is available for use in the Urban District and the surrounding Districts.

<u>Hospitals</u>. There is no hospital in the district for the treatment of Tuberculosis. The Isolation Hospital is provided for the reception of cases of infectious disease occurring in the town and Port; this Hospital receives a grant from the County Council under the condition that cases should be received from certain outlying districts should their own hospitals be full.

The Smallpox Hospital is the East Sussex Western Hospital, situated at Chailey, to which the Newhaven Urban District Council contributes a subsidy.

There is no Maternity nor Children's Hospital in the District, nor any institutional provision for unmarried mothers, illegitimate and homeless children.

Isolation Hospital.

This Hospital is in a very satisfactory condition. During the year 1938, six cases were under treatment there, namely: Diphtheria, 1, Scarlet Fever 2, Measles 2 and 1 suspected Diphtheria. The Diphtheria case proved fatal and the other cases made a good recovery.

6. <u>Laboratory Work</u>.

No bacteriological or pathological examinations are undertaken locally, but arrangements are in force with the South London Hospital for the examination of all specimens, the charge for which is borne by the Newhaven Urban District Council. All Medical Practitioners in the District are supplied with Diphtheria Antitoxin free of cost.

7. Sanitary Circumstances of the area.

List of Adoptive cts.

Public Health Acts (Amendment) Act, 1890, Parts 1, ii, iii. Infectious Disease (Prevention) Act, 1890.
Public Health Acts (Amendment) Act, 1907-

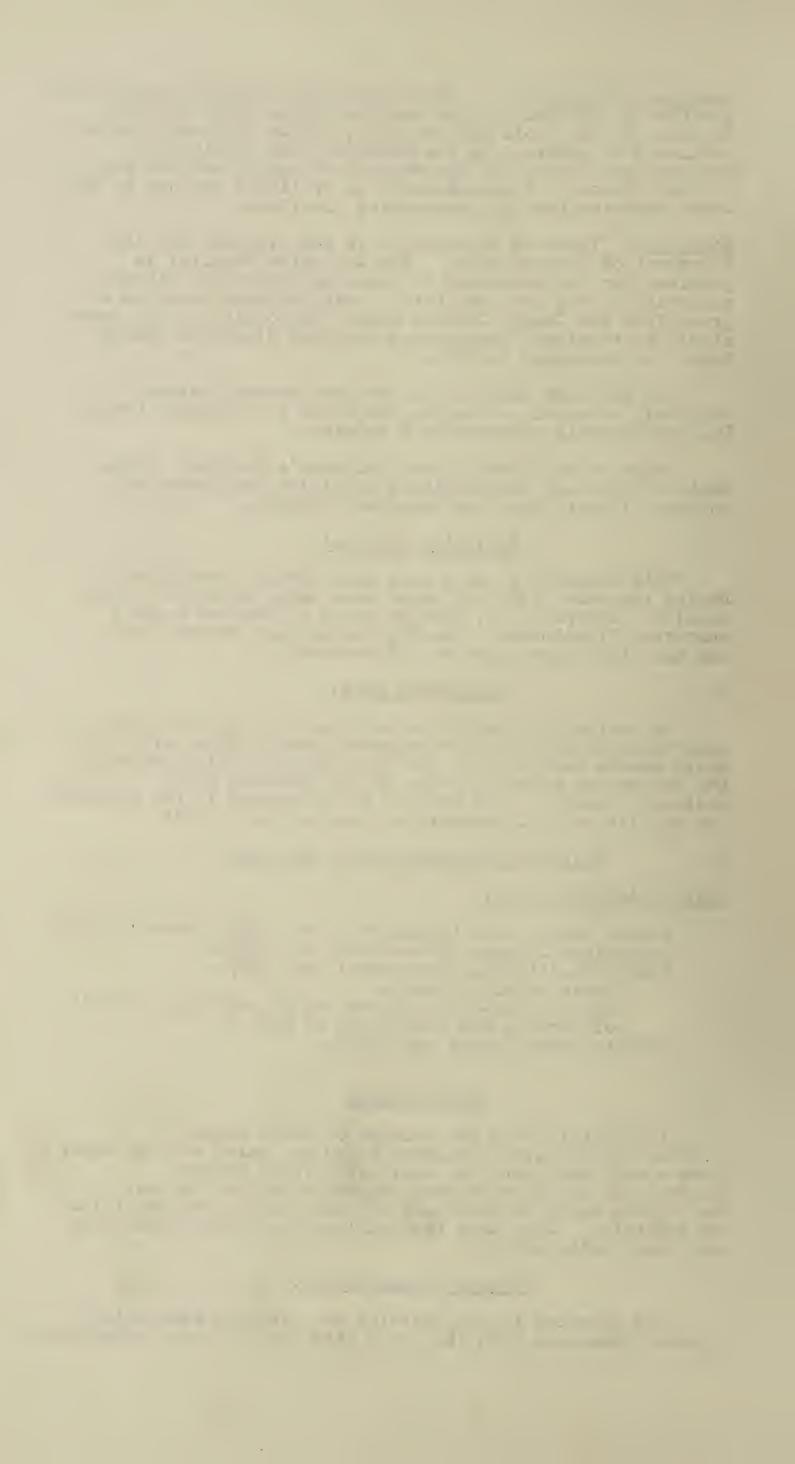
Parts iv, vi, ix and x.
Sections 15-22 inclusive and 28, and 31,32 and 33.
of Part 2, and Section 81 of Part 7.
Private Street Works Act, 1892.

Water Supply.

The District has two sources of Water Supply
1. From the Newhaven & Seaford Water Co. which obtains water
from a well sunk into the chalk at Pcverty Bottom.
2. From the Southern Railway Company's well at Denton.
Both these water supplies are of good quality and sufficient
in quantity. They have been analysed on several occasions
and found satisfactory.

Closet accommodation.

All premises in the District are provided with water closets connected with the sewer with the following exceptions:



Premises with Cesspools.

West Pier	3
Cemetery	1
Court Farm Cottages	
Harbour Heights Estate	
idded rea	185

Premises with Earth Closets.

6
.7
4
1
3
ĭ
.2
2

Scavenging.

The method of disposal of house refuse now in force is that suggested by the Ministry of Health, whereby refuse is buried daily under the soil. This system works very satisfactorily.

Sanitary Inspectic. of the District and the Work of the Sanitary Inspector during the year 1938.

The following is the number of houses visited by the Medical Officer of Health during the year 1938.

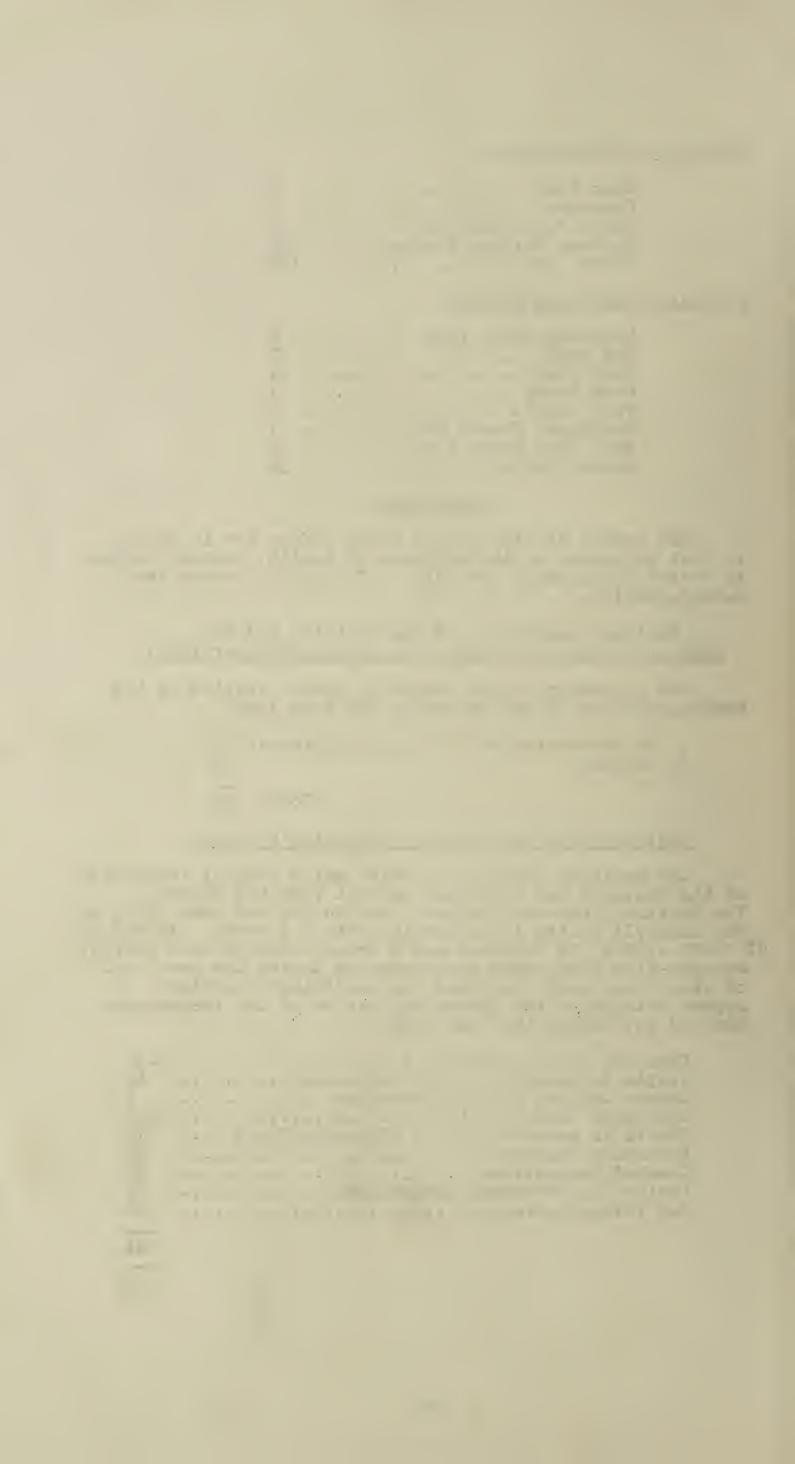
1. In connection with Infectious Disease 8 2. Various 18

Total 26

Ibstract from the Sanitary Inspector's Report.

The Sanitary Inspector carries out a regular inspection of the District and I subjoin extract from his Report. The Sanitary Inspector reports that during the year 1938, he has made 711 visits in connection with his work. In respect of these visits, 58 informal and 2 formal notices were served. Seventy-five complaints were received during the year, all of which were dealt with and the conditions remedied. I append a table of the number and nature of the inspections carried out during the year 1938:

Dwelling House Inspections	238
Visits in connection with nuisances	66
Common Lodging House Inspections	6
Slaughter House Visits;	255
Visits in connection with Offensiye Trade	10
Bakehouse Inspections	18
Cowshed Inspections	30 22
Factory and Workshop Inspections	66
Rat Investigations	00
	711
	1 7 7



Summary of Work Executed .fter Service of Notice.

Drains cleared or repaired	769766561626122172
Total 11	L2

Shops and Offices.

All shops and offices are regularly inspected and their condition found to be satisfactory.

Camping Sites.

(1)	Number of sites used in the area	2
(2)	Number in respect of which licenses have been issued	2
(3)	The estimated maximum number of campers resident in	
	the area at one timel	.00

Eradication of Bed Bugs.

(1) Number of Houses Infested - Council Houses 4
Other houses 3

All these houses were disinfected.

(2) Method Employed: Lawes Disinfestation Block.

(3) All furniture and effects of infested premises were disinfested.

(4) All tenants supervised and instructed by Sanitary Inspector.

Schools.

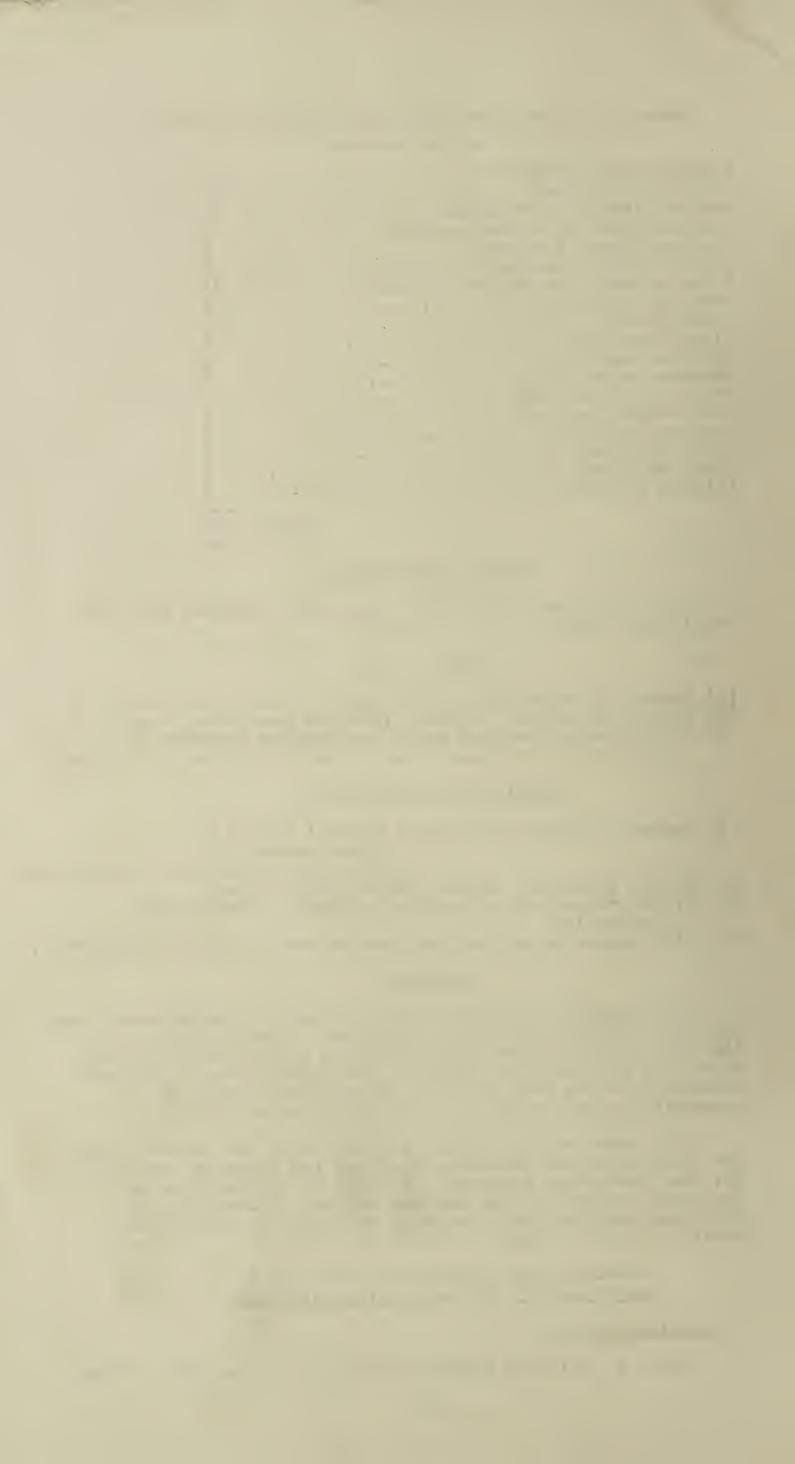
The Sanitary condition of the schools is satisfactory and the water supply is good and adequate. There is a need for the provision of a new school building in the district, as, since the admission of scholars from Peacehaven, it has been necessary in the Boys's School to hold two classes in one room which is not a satisfactory condition of affairs.

All cases of Diphtheria, Scarlet Fever and Enteric Feber are removed to the Isolation Hospital and contacts excluded for the prescribed periods. Notices of non-notifiable diseases are sent to the Medical Officer of Health by the head teachers, so that any steps which may be considered advisable may be taken.

Premises and Occupations which can be Controlled by Bye-Laws and Regulations.

1. Lodging Houses.

There is only one Lodging House in the District. This



is licensed for the reception of 43 people. A regular inspection of the premises is carried out.

2. Dairies and Cowsheds.

There are 7 Cowsheds in the District and 20 Registered Retailers and 2 Wholesale Traders for the sale of milk.

Regular inspections of the premises are carried out, and their general condition has been found satisfactory.

The Sanitary Inspector has made 30 visits to the cowsheds and given five informal notices.

3. Slaughter Houses.

There are 3 Slaughter houses in the District, all of which are registered.

Their general condition is clean but their structural condition cannot be constrained satisfactory. The District is in need of a Public Station which would facilitate the inspection of meat at the time of slaughtering. During the year 1938 about 538 animals were slaughtered. I append a list of carcases inspected and condemned.

Carcases Inspected and Condemned.

	Ontile, ex-	Cows	Calves	Sheep & Lambs	Pigs.
Number killed	35	86	21	129	267
Number Inspected	31	68	20	102	234
Mhole carcases condemned Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis	- 2 6•5%	- 6 8.8%	- 1 5%	- - 0%	2 15 7·3%
Tuberculosis only Whole carcases condemned Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	1 8 2·9%	6 20 383%	- - 0%	- - 0%	2 14 6·9%

Poet.

A. Milk Supply.

The premises from which and the conditions under which milk is retailed in the District receive special attention from the Authority. Eight samples for bacterial examination were taken, three of which were unsatisfactory. Nine samples were tested for tubercle, all of which proved negative.

B. Other Foods.

All premises where food is prepared for sale are regularly inspected and their condition has been found satisfactory; eighteen visits have been made by the Sanitary Inspector and four informal notices given. There are six bakehouses in the District, none of which are underground.



During the year 1938 the following articles of food were condemned and destroyed:

Diseased Meat.

Bovines.

5	Livers	Distomatosis
2	Livers	Ingioma
3	Livers	Tuberculosis
10	Mesenteries	Tuberculosis
10 pr	Lungs	Tuberculosis
	Lungs	Pneumonia
9	Heads & Tongues	
ĺ	Tongue	actinomycosis
7		& Organs Tuberculosis

Swine.

2	Livers	Hepatitis
5	Mesenteries	Tuberculosis
	Lungs	Fleurisy
2 prs		Pneumonia
	Hearts	Pericarditis
.7	Heads & Collars	
2	Entire Carcases	& Organs - Tuberculosis
2	- If	- Septicaemia.

The Public Health Officers of the Council consist of a Medical Officer of Health, part time, and a Sanitary Inspector full time. The Staff of the Isolation Hospital comprises a Matron, an assistant Nurse, a Probationer Nurse, a Cook and a Caretaker. The Medical Officer of Health is Medical Superintendent.

Vaccination.

This is almost non existent in this District. During the year 1938 the total number of primary vaccinations of children under 14 years of age was only 12.

Disinfection.

Premises where cases of infectious disease have occurred are disinfected with formalin. In cases of Cancer and Tuberculosis, disinfection is generally carried out on the death or removal of the patient. Infected bedding and clothing are treated in the steam disinfector at the Isolation Hospital.

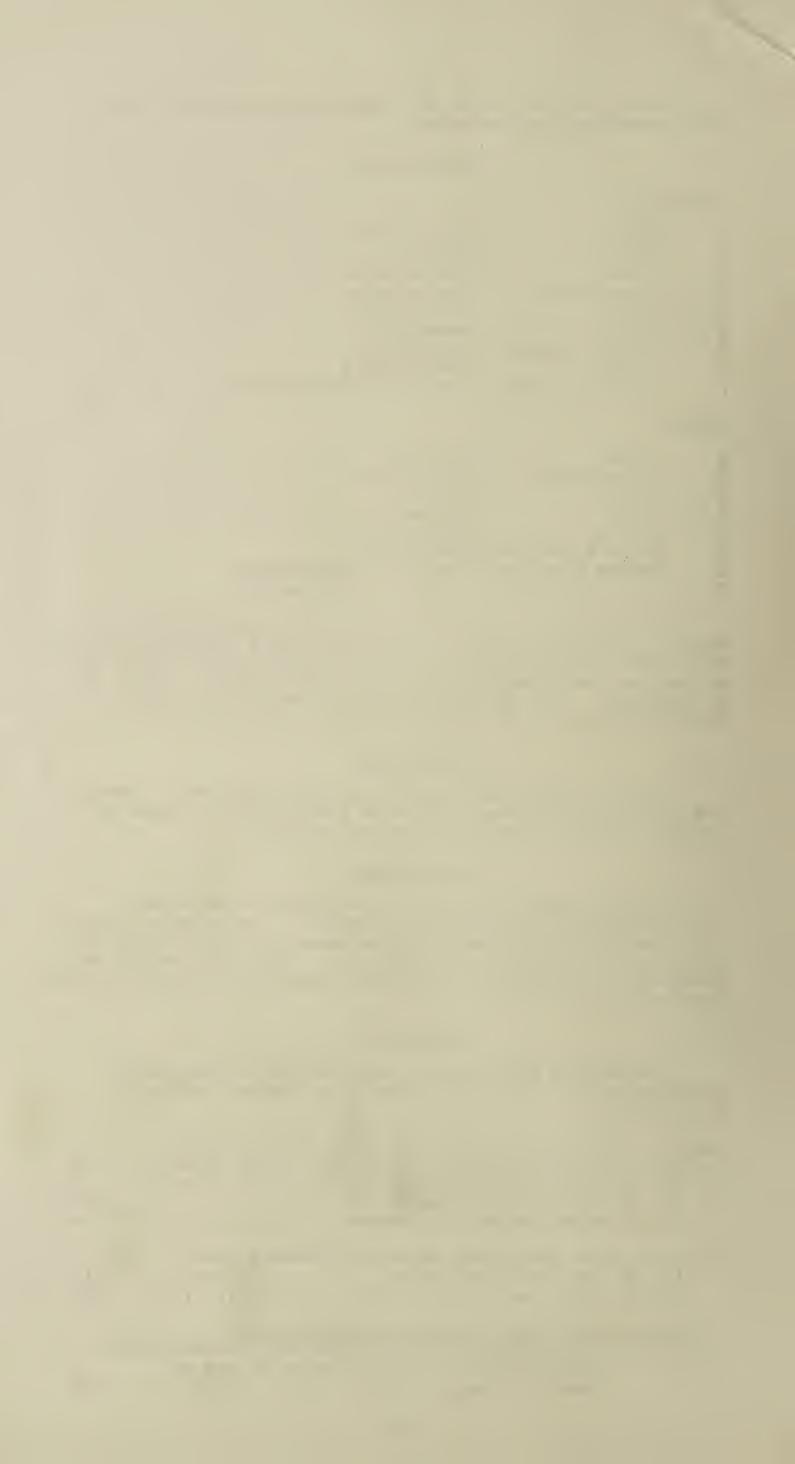
Housing.

The housing condition of the District is generally satisfactory. Forty new houses were erected during the year 1938.

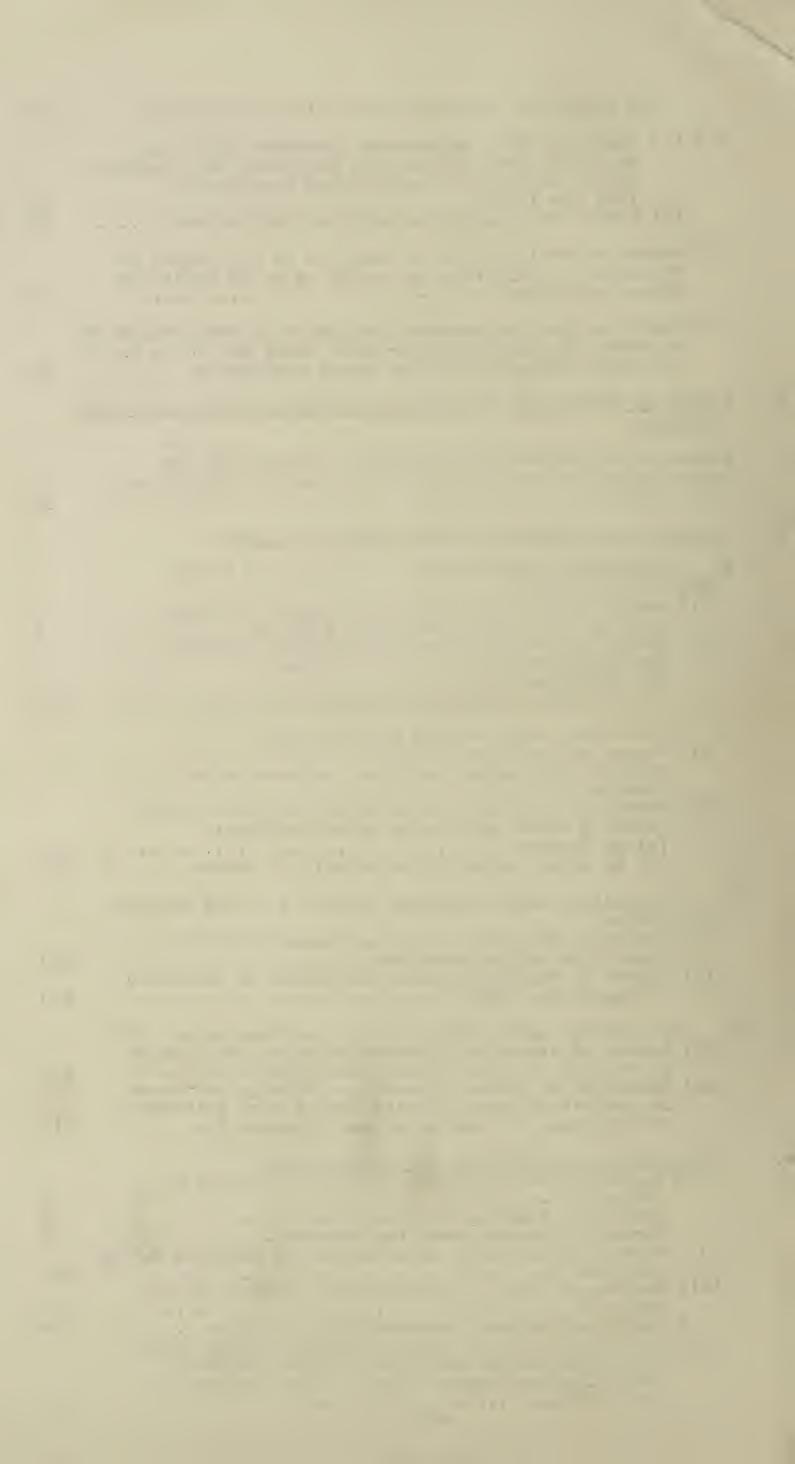
Number of new houses erected during the year 1938:- (a) Total including numbers given separately under (b) (1) by the Local Authority	40 9 Nil 31
(b) With State assistance under the Housing Acts:- (1) By the Localuthority	Nil Nil
1. Inspection of Dwelling-houses during year:- (1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or	r

Housing Acts)

159



	(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	238
	(2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under subhead (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations 1925 and 1932	48 59
	(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	30
	(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	69
2.	Remedy of defects during the year without service of formal Notice.	
	Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Luthority or their Officers	36
3.	actions under Statutory Powers during the year.	
	A; Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936:- (1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	2
	fit after service of formal notices:- (a) By Owners	2 Nil
	B. Proceedings under Public Health Acts:- (1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be	
	remedied	1
	(a) By Owners	Nil
	C. Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936.	
	(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	Nil Nil
	D. Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act 1936 (1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made (2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms	Nil
	in respect of which Closing Orders were determined the tenement or room have been rendered fit	Nil
1.	Housing Act, 1936, Part IV, Overcrowding. (a) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year	6 6 36
	the year	Nil 11 76½
	have again become overcrowded after the Local authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding	Nil



(e) any other particulars with respect to overcrowding upon which the Medical Officer of Health may Janka cases of overcomedia, are being relevant of the arction of new lawest of the arction of the arct

Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925.

No action was taken under these Regulations during the year 1938.

I append a table of general Statistics for the past tan

								OT CITE	e pasi	ten
Year	193	8 19:	37 193	36 19	35 119	34 79	33 19.	20 1205		
Population estimate	đ	1	- 1	- 1	- 1			32 195	31 193	30 1929
Birth rate per 1000	706	2 698	39 706	0 698	39 69	36 64	81 649	94 639	7 639	0 6366
of the population Death Rate of Infan	ts 1	5 15.	1 12.	6 13.	7 14	7 14	15 13	3 151	5/16.	9 16.9
under 1 yr per 1000 Births	1	- 1		- 1	- 1					7 10.9
Crude Death Rate per 1000 of the papula-		1	. 22.	110.	4 20.	0 43	5 35	57 -	5 55 . 5	5 74
tion djusted Death Rate per 1000 of the	1139	10.	3 11.7	12.	4 11.	5 15	10.	6 16.5	5 13	13.6
Zymotic Death Par	10.9	9.47	1076							
per 1000 Death Rate from Pulmonary Tuber-	0.14	0.14	0.28	0.14	0	0	0.15	0	0.15	0
1000 per										
Death Rate from other Respiratory	•56	ccf	1 .4	1.7	-43	3 .77	•44	1.5	1.1	•78
Senile Mortality	• 4	•7	•8	1.6	1.4	1.6	•8	1.5	2.7	2.0
over as percentian										
of total deaths.	60.7	52 · 8	61.7	48.0	45.0	62.8	60.0	50.0	43.4	52.5

Factories and Workshops.

The Medical Officer of Health is requested to report on the condition of Factories and Workshops under the Factory and Workshops act, in so far as it concerns his department and to forward a copy to the Secretary of State.

The Factories and Workshops in the District have been regularly inspected and found generally to be in a satisfactory

RODIE PARKHURST.

Medical Officer of Health.

June 12th, 1939.

